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REFLECTOR.

ART OF SELF-ENJOYMENT.

"It will not be altogether out of character, if I write down a few reflections on the art of improving human life, so as to pass it in peace and tranquillity, and make it yield the noblest pleasures it is capable of affording us. The first rule, and in a manner comprehensive of all the rest, is always to consider the present life in its connection, as a state of trial, with an everlasting existence. How does this single thought at once raise and sink in value of every thing under the sun? sink it as part of our worldly portion, raise it as a means and opportunity of promoting the glory of the great Author of all good and the happiness, present and future, of our fellow creatures, as well as our own? In the next place, we are to lay down this for a certain maxim, and constantly attend to it, that our happiness must arise from our own temper and actions, not immediately from any external circumstances. These, at best, are only considerable, as they supply a larger field to the exercise of our virtue, and more leisure for the improvements and entertainments of the mind; whereas, the chief delight of a reasonable being must result from its own operations, and reflections upon them, as consonant to its nature, and the order it holds in the universe. How do I feel myself within? am I in my natural state? do I put my faculties to their right use?"

"To require less from others, than is commonly done in order to be pleased, &c. to be more studious to please them, not from a meanness of spirit, not from artful views, but from an unaffected benevolence, is another rule of greater importance than is easily imagined; and more effectually reaches all that is aimed at by self love, without designing it. To this add, that though we should be impartial, yet not severe in the judgment we pass, and the demands we make upon ourselves; watchful against the infirmities and errors too incident to human nature, but not supposing that we shall ever be entirely free from them, nor afflicting ourselves beyond measure to find that we are not. Such an overstraining severity breaks the force of the mind, and hinders its progress towards perfection. In the choice of conditions, or making any steps in life, it is a dictate of wisdom to prefer reality to appearance, and to follow Providence as our guide. To be more indifferent to life, and the things in it, which the less we value, the more we shall enjoy. And finally, to consider that the happiness of the present state consisted more in repose than in pleasure; and in those pleasures that are pure and calm (which are likewise the most lasting) rather than in those which violently agitate the passions. Happy are we when our pleasures flow from the regularity of our passions, an even course of piety and goodness, a humble confidence in the mercy of God, and from the hope of immortality? not to be contented without a perpetual succession of other pleasures besides these is the way never to know contentment."

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

Practical religion confers upon its possessor a glorious triumph amidst the sorrows of life. Suppose poverty comes with its train of calamities; or suppose bereavement casts a withering shade upon the best earthly hopes and joys; or suppose disease which mocks the highest efforts both of friendship and of skill, impress itself upon the countenance and make its lodgment in the very seat of life;—or suppose, if you please, that this whole tribe of evils come marching in fearful array to assail an individual at once, I am sure that I do not say too much for practical religion, when I declare to you that it will enable its possessor to meet them all in serenity and triumph. To do this must require a high effort of faith, I acknowledge; but only such an effort as has been exemplified in the experience of thousands. Oh! when I have stood amidst such scenes, and witness the sweet aspirations of hope, and seen the bright beams of joy irradiate the countenance, over which sorrow had thrown its deepest shades, just as the bow casts its brilliant hues upon the dark cloud in the going down of the sun, I have looked upon religion as a bright angel come down from heaven to exercise a sovereign influence over human calamity;—and if I have formed a wish or offered a prayer in respect to you at such a moment, it has been that this good angel may be your constant attendant through this vale of tears.—*Sprague.*

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views at thy hand no worthy action done.

PRUDENT SIMPLICITY.

That thou mayest injure no man, dove-like be,
And serpent-like, that none may injure thee.

MISCELLANY.

EXTRACTS

From an Oration delivered in Concord, Mass.
April 19th. 1825.

BY HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

CONTINUED.

Having accomplished this precautionary measure, Col. Revere repaired to the north part of the town, where he constantly kept a boat in readiness, in which he was now rowed by two friends across the river, a little to the eastward of the spot where the Somerset-man-of-war was moored, between Boston and Charlestown. It was then young flood, the ship was swinging round upon the tide, and the moon was just rising upon this midnight scene of solemn anticipation. Col. Revere was safely landed in Charlestown, where his signals had already been observed. He procured a horse from Deacon Larkin for the further pursuit of his errand. That he would not be permitted to accomplish it, without risk of interruption, was evident from the information which he received from Mr. Richard Devens, a member of the Committee of Safety, that on his way from West Cambridge, where the committee sat, he had encountered several British officers, well armed and mounted, going up the road.

At 11 o'clock, Col. Revere started on his eventful errand. After passing Charlestown neck, he saw two men on horseback under a tree. On approaching them he perceived them by the light of the moon to be British officers. One of them immediately tried to intercept, and the other to seize him. The Col. instantly turned back towards Charlestown, and then struck into the Medford road. The officer in pursuit of him, endeavoring to cut him off, plunged into a clay-pond, in the corner between the two roads, and the Colonel escaped. He accordingly pursued his way to Medford, awoke the captain of the minute men there, and giving the alarm at every house on the road, passed on through West Cambridge to Lexington. There he delivered his message to Messrs. Hancock and Adams,* and there also he was shortly after joined by Mr. William Dawes, the messenger who had gone out by Roxbury.

After staying a short time at Lexington, Messrs. Revere and Dawes, at about one o'clock of the morning of the nineteenth of April, started for Concord, to communicate the intelligence there. They were soon overtaken on the way by Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord, who joined them in giving the alarm at every house on the road. About half way from Lexington to Concord, while Dawes and Prescott were alarming a house on the road, Revere, being about one hundred rods in advance, saw two officers in the road, of the same appearance as those he had escaped in Charlestown. He called to his companions to assist him in forcing his way through them, but was himself instantly surrounded by four officers. These officers had previously thrown down the wall into an adjoining field, and the Americans, prevented from forcing their way onward, passed into the field. Dr. Prescott, although the reins of his horse had been cut in the struggle with the officers, succeeded, by leaping a stone wall, in making his escape from the field and reaching Concord. Revere aimed at a wood; but was there encountered by six more officers, and was with his companion made prisoner. The British officers, who had already seized three other Americans, having learned from their prisoners that the whole country was alarmed, thought it best for their own safety to hasten back, taking their prisoners with them. Near Lexington meetinghouse, on their return, the British officers heard the militia, who were on parade, firing a volley of guns. Terrified at this, they compelled Revere to give up his horse, and then pushing forward at full gallop, escaped down the road.

The morning was now advanced to about four o'clock, nor was it then known at Lexington that the British were so near at hand. Col. Revere again sought Messrs. Hancock and Adams at the house of the Rev. Mr. Clark, and it was thought expedient by their friends, who had kept watch there during the night, that these eminent patriots should remove toward Woburn road, where they proposed to stop. Col. Revere returned to Lexington to watch the progress of events. He soon met a person at full gallop, who informed him that

*The manner in which Col. Revere was received at Lexington, which is not related in his own letter, will appear from the following extract from the deposition of Col. William Munroe, which, with several other similar interesting documents, forms a part of the Appendix to the pamphlet in the next note.

"About midnight, Col. Paul Revere rode up and requested admittance. I told him the family had just retired, and requested they might not be disturbed by any noise about the house. 'Noise!' said he, 'you'll have noise enough before long. The regulars are coming out.' We then permitted him to pass." p. 38.

the British troops were coming up the road. Hastening now to the public house, to secure some papers of Messrs. Hancock and Adams, Col. Revere saw the British troops pressing forward in full array.

It was now seven hours, since these troops were put in motion. They were mustered at ten o'clock of the preceding night, on the Boston Common, and embarked, to the number of eight hundred grenadiers and light infantry, in the boats of the British squadron. They landed at Phipps' Farm, a little to the south of Lechmere's Point, and on disembarking, a day's provision was dealt out to them. Pursuing the paths across the marshes, they emerged into the old Charlestown and West Cambridge road.

And here let us pause a moment in the narration, to ask, who are the men and what is the cause? Is it an army of Frenchmen and Canadians, who in earlier days had often run the line between them and us, with havoc and fire, and who have now come to pay back the debt of defeat and subjugation? Or is it their ancient ally of the woods—the stealthy savage—borne in his light canoe, with muffled oars, over the midnight waters—creeping like the felon wolf through our villages, that he may start up at dawn, to wage a war of surprise, of plunder, and of horror against the slumbering cradle and the defenceless fireside? Oh no! It is the disciplined armies of a brave, a christian people; led by gallant officers, the choice sons of England; and they are going to seize, and secure for the halter, men whose crime is, that they have dared to utter in the English tongue, on this side of the ocean, the principles which gave, and give England her standing among the nations; they are going to plunge their swords into the breasts of men who fifteen years before, on the plains of Abraham, stood, and fought, and conquered by their side. But they go not unobserved; the tidings of their approach are travelling before them; the faithful messengers have aroused the citizens from the slumbers; alarm gongs are answering to each other, and spreading the news from village to village; the tocsin is heard, at this unnatural hour, from steeples, that never rung before with any other summons than that of the gospel of peace; the sacred tranquility of the hour is startled with all the mingled sounds of preparation—of gathering bands, and resolute though unorganized resistance.

The Committee of Safety, as has been observed, has, the preceding day, at West Cambridge; and three of its respected members, Gerry, Lee, and Orne had retired to sleep, in the public house where the session of the committee was held. So difficult was it, notwithstanding all that had passed, to realize that a state of things could exist between England and America, in which American citizens should be liable to be torn from their beds at midnight, that the members of the Committee of Safety, though forewarned of the approach of the British troops, did not even think it necessary to retire from their lodgings. On the contrary, they rose from their beds and went to their windows to gaze on the unwonted sight, the midnight march of the armies thro' the peaceful hamlets of New England. Half the column had already passed, when a flank guard was promptly detached to search the public house, no doubt in the design of arresting the members of the Committee of Safety, who might be there. It was only at this last critical moment, that Mr. Gerry and his friends bethought themselves of flight, and without time even to clothe themselves, escaped naked into the fields.

By this time Col. Smith, who commanded the expedition, appears to have been alarmed at the indications of a general rising throughout the country. The light infantry companies were now detached and placed under the command of Major Pitcairne, for the purpose of hastening forward, to secure the bridges at Concord; and thus cut off the communication between this place and the towns north and west of it. Before these companies could reach Lexington, the officers already mentioned, who had arrested Colonel Revere, joined their advancing countrymen, and reported that five hundred men were drawn up in Lexington, to resist the king's troops. On receiving this exaggerated account, the British light infantry was halted; to give time for the grenadiers to come up, that the whole together might move forward to the work of death.

To be continued.

Capt. Paul Chase of Nantucket, has discovered a method of raising steam by the use of coal, for Steam Boats, which will make a saving of about 40 per cent. The Victor, from N. York to Hartford, in one trip consumed 29 1-2 cords of wood costing \$132 75.—She also made 7 trips, using coal, costing only \$75.

CAPT. PETER POWERS AND HIS WIFE.

The first settlers of Hollis, on the southern borders of New Hampshire, were Capt. Peter Powers, and Anna, his wife, who made a settlement in the wilderness in 1731. Their littala were oftentimes very great—and the dangers and hardships to which they were sometimes exposed, may be learnt from the following anecdote, derived by the writer from the adventurous female who is the subject of it. It was originally communicated for the Historical Collections published in Concord, New Hampshire, but appeared in the Journal at Plymouth, after the former work was discontinued.

When this couple first pitched their tent in Hollis, which was a little north-west of the present meeting-house in that town, the traces of which are still visible, their nearest neighbor lived in the eastern part of Dunstable, New Hampshire, a distance probably at this time, of ten miles, and could not be made at that period much less than twelve, as they had no road but a single track and spotted trees for their guide. This journey could not be made in the summer season without fording the Nashua, which was done a little south-east of a small island, visible at the left as you now pass the bridge leading from Hollis to Dunstable, Massachusetts;—and here the river was fordable only when the streams were low. Of course the lonely adventurers made their visits but seldom, and never with a view to be absent from their habitation during the night, as they were then parents of two children whom they were necessitated to leave at home in a cabin surrounded with Indians. Indeed, seldom if ever, did both parents leave their children and perform this route in company.

Now it happened on a summer's morning in the month of August, that the wife, Anna, found it necessary to visit her neighbor, and mounting at an early hour, a fine Narraganset, a faithful and tried companion in adventures, the river was soon forded and the whole distance was made long ere it was high noon. The interview was such as characterized the first settlers of this country, where warmth of affection more than supplied the place of a thousand ceremonies, and a sense of dependence prompted to the discharge of kinder offices than mere refinement would recognize as obligatory on her. The hours passed swiftly away—they lived fast—they ate, they drank, they talked much, and blessed God and their king. Nor did a single occurrence tend to interrupt their festivity until about three past meridian, when all were suddenly aroused by a distant, though heavy discharge of heaven's artillery. All rushed to the door to witness the aspect of the elements, when lo! it was most threatening and appalling. Nature all around slept, or seemed to be awed into a death like silence. Not a leaf moved but when the foundations of the earth responded to the voice of heaven. Already from North to south, the whole western horizon was mantled in black and the gathering tempest moved forward as slowly and sublimely as thoughtfully conscious of its power to deride all resistance. Not until this moment did anxious concern possess the breast of Anna for the objects of her affections, whom she had left in that lone, dear cell. In a kind of momentary distraction, she demanded that Narraganset should be pannelled, for she must return to her family that afternoon, whatever might be the consequences to herself. She had rather brave the tempest returning, than endure her foreboding with her sheltered friends. But a sudden change in the elements did more to dissuade her from so rash an attempt than the treaties and expostulations of her friends. From an apparent calm, nature now awoke and seemed to be rushing into ruin. As though the north called unto the south, and the west unto the east, the four winds came on to the conflict. Clouds were driven hither and thither in angry violence, and all seemed to be propelled in directions counter to each other. The tempest soon burst upon them, and the whole adjacent country, in an unparalleled torrent. Nothing was heard but the crack or roll of thunder, and the roar of winds and water—nothing seen but the successive blaze of lightning—*Intignere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether.* The said Anna lived until rising somewhat of ninety years, and could remember distinctly, perhaps eighty-five years, but in all this time she never witnessed such a scene, nor could she relate anything which seemed to raise such sublimity of feeling in her mind as this.

The tempest lay upon them with unabated force several hours, nor did it appear to spend itself until the sun was just sinking below the horizon, when it broke in upon drowned nature in all its smiles, and reflected its golden beams upon the black cloud at the east, in the most enchanting manner. This was

the moment for Anna to renew her resolve of returning to her family that night, and contrary to all reasoning and persuasions, she instantly put in execution. She mounted her horse, and bidding adieu to her friends, she entered the twelve-mile forest just as the sun took his leave of her. She calculated upon a serene and star-light evening, and the extraordinary instinct of her beast, as well as her experience in the way and at the fords. But in regard to the former she was wholly disappointed. The wind soon shifted and rolled the same cloud back again, the rain recommenced as the light set in, and the wind ceased. At that season of the year the time of twilight was short;—the earth being warm and moistened, evaporation was rapid, and a dense fog arose which soon obstructed vision, and long ere she arrived at the fords she was enveloped in total darkness. Her only guide now was her faithful Narraganset and the beasts of the forest her companions. She however made the best of the circumstances. She entered into conversation with her mare, as was her custom when riding alone, and when her beast stopped suddenly, tossed up her head and snorted at some wild animal crossing the track before her as was supposed, Anna would exhort her to possess courage, assuring her "that nothing could harm her, for the beasts were merely cowards in the presence of a brave horse;" &c. After this manner the long way to the ford was passed, ever in Egyptian darkness, nor had the thought ever occurred to Anna that a considerable river as now rolled before her would be materially affected by a thunder storm of a few hours; whereas, so great was the fall of water in this time, that the river, although wide at this place was bank full, and swept on in great rapidity. Nor could the rushing of the waters be heard by reason of the rain still pouring upon the forest around her. She therefore determined to give the rein to her experienced beast believing that he would keep the ford and land her on the opposite shore at the proper place. The horse entered the stream as soon as at the bank, and in a moment lost her foot hold of terra firma, and was plunging in the waves at a full swim. Such however was Anna's presence of mind, that she made no exertion to rein her beast, but endeavored simply to retain her seat, which was now under water, whilst the waves beat with violence against her waist. The faithful animal made for the opposite shore, but so strong was the current that, she was either carried below the ford, or her exertions to resist, she overacted and ascended above it where at one sweep of her fore feet she struck upon a rock in the bed of the river, which suddenly raised her somewhat from the water forward, but as she soon plunged again, for the rock was cleared the second sweep. This plunge was so deep that Anna was borne from her pannel by the gravity of the water; but pitching forward, she seized Narraganset's mane, as she rose, nor did she quit her grasp until they were safely landed on the happy shore. Adjusting her clothes, she remounted, and soon found that her beast was in her accustomed track, and in little more than an hour she alighted at the door of her peaceful cabin, where, by her well known signals she broke the slumbers of her husband and babes, and upon entering, related in the purer gratitude, or greater joy, than they experienced in fearing the result of that adventurous night!

To APPRENTICES.—When serving your apprenticeship you will have time and opportunity to stock your minds with much useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is, to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business—never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer, make it your business to see to and promote his interest; by taking care of his you will learn to care of your own. Young men at the present day are too fond of getting rid of work they seek for easy and lazy employments; and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labour; labour is a blessing instead of a curse; it makes men healthy it procures them food, clothing and every other necessary; and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

Preventing Onions from sprouting or germinating.—A writer in the Gardener's Magazine says, that this may be effected by simply applying a heated iron for a few seconds, to the nozzle of the onion, whence the root protrude.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

In the Senate Monday, May 7th, Mr. Macey presented the petition of Judge James Doty, of Michigan, praying for extra compensation for judicial services which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Benton's resolution for the printing of a blank number of copies of the report of the committee of the house of representatives, on the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was laid on the table. The following bills were read the third time and passed: the bill to provide for taking certain observations preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio; the bill for the relief of Ransom Mix; the bill for the relief of Christopher Brooks; the bill for relief of Stephen Pleasanton, which was passed by yeas and nays, yeas 24, nays 11, after an animated debate; the bill for the relief of Prosper Marigny; the bill to extend the patent of Jethro Wood; and the bill for the removal of the Post Office from Mount Salus, in the Mississippi, and for the removal of the Land Office from Franklin to Fayette in Missouri. At one o'clock, the General Post Office bill was taken up as the unfinished business; the question being on Mr. Bibb's motion to amend the bill by abolishing the postage on newspapers; and Mr. Holmes, who was entitled to the floor, continued his speech in favour of the amendment, until after three o'clock when, without concluding, he yielded the floor to a motion for adjournment, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Chambleng from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for a Marine Hospital at Portland, in Maine, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the Whole on the Union. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, presented a report from the minority of the select committee on the apportionment bill which was referred and ordered to be printed. The further consideration of the Wiscasset case was postponed till tomorrow; and the resolution of Mr. Wilde, on the subject of the currency, was, after some remark from Messrs. Wilde and Irvine, adopted. The resolution submitted on a preceding day by Mr. Drayton, directing the Secretary of War to revise and combine into one, the various acts in relation to the army, and to report thereon at an early period of the next session of Congress, was agreed to likewise. A resolution of inquiry into the affairs of the Post Office Department, was proposed by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, but was not disposed of when, at 12 o'clock, (the morning hour having expired,) the House having proceeded to the order of the day. The trial of Gen. Houston was then proceeded in, and the accused having been conducted to the bar by the Sergeant-at-arms, commenced a vindictory address to the House.

The principal line of defence taken was that the assault was not premeditated; that it resulted from the impulse of the moment only arising from a keen sense of injury and insult; that it was not for words spoken in debate, but for the after publication of a calumnious libel. He took, also, the ground that breach of privilege, even when committed, was totally undefined.—Mr. Houston concluded his remarks at 2 o'clock, when he was conducted from the bar attended in the usual form by the Sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Harper of New Hampshire, then submitted a resolution that the accused be discharged from custody. Mr. Huntington submitted an amendment to the resolution, declaring that Samuel Houston has been guilty of a contempt of this house. In support of the proposition he observed, that the case resolved itself into three points, two of them matters of fact, and one a question of law. The first two was the assault committed, and was it an assault for words spoken in debate. The other was, whether it was in the power of the House to punish it as a breach of their constitutional privileges. Upon these different points, Mr. Huntington argued at great length and with his usual force and ability. Mr. Rogers moved that the further proceedings be postponed till 11 o'clock, this day, which was agreed to. The House, then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

In the Senate, May 11th, the Senate took up the bill reported by the Committee on Pensions supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, the question being on the motion to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it as to give land in lieu of money, and to provide for those officers and soldiers, who fought in the Indian wars, growing out of the revolution. Mr. Foot addressed

the Senate at length in support of the bill, and in reply to Messrs. Smith and Hayne, and was followed by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Clay, and Brown; the last named gentleman opposed to, and the others supporting it.

The House in pursuance of the order of the preceding day, proceeded with the trial of General Houston, and Mr. Burges, in a long and eloquent argument, urged the propriety and necessity of the people.

Mr. Archer followed, and contended that the House did not constitutionally possess the power to punish in the present case.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 7th April, and Liverpool to the 8th have been received at New York and Philadelphia, by the packets John Jay and Monongahela. The news by these arrivals furnish no additional items of importance, from London or Liverpool.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 3.—The cholera is increasing in a dreadful manner. The official report states, that since Sunday at one o'clock, up to yesterday, there had been 735 cases, and 267 deaths, principally among the lower classes.—The King, and the whole of the Royal Family, with their usual benevolence, have sent a donation of 100,000 francs (4000l) to be applied for the alleviation. The troops are all in good health. The cholera has manifested itself at Calais, Etampes, Orleans, and other towns.

A letter from Calais, dated March 31, says, "The Cholera morbus has been at Calais for the last two days, and several individuals have died from it. It has been remarked that the disorder principally attacks the persons living in habits of filth and drunkenness."

The Messenger des Chambres of the 5th April says: "It is impossible any longer to doubt that there is an organized band in Paris, who poison the wine, the milk and the water throughout the city and the environs. The people are greatly exasperated, the citizens are in a perfect dread, and cry loudly against so infernal a conspiracy. We will give a few facts as we hear them, and which, unfortunately appear too true."

After mentioning several cases in which persons had been detected in attempting to throw poison into wells and milk pails, the paper adds;—

Thus one calamity was not enough, but another must be added. To the physical evils, epidemic and cholera, are added these torments of the mind which aggravate the others, and throw the whole into a state of consternation. The day drags on, people run to and fro, and in the midst of so many troubles, seek distractions, of which there is no great need; but every where something dismal presents itself. Several families in the same house join for personal safety. The city towards 10 or 11 o'clock, is quite deserted, except in the very centre, where the agitated crowd continually assemble in great numbers.

We must not however lose our confidence. There is no want of precautionary measures. Each is looking to the safety of the other. The authorities are very prompt in their duties, and do every thing that can be done, and medicines and attendance are every where to be had for the cholera patients. As to the poisoners, it is to be hoped that the first arrests, and the punishment awarded to those villains, will prevent others from following so abominable an example of vice, and that security will be restored to the capital of which it has so much need.

War Declared and Commenced by the Republic of Ecuador against New Granada.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, from Maracibo, the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, have received Bogota papers to the 8th March. We are sorry to say that another bloody scene is about to be opened in the political drama, which has been acting in that country. The paper of the latest date contains a proclamation by Gen. Flores, President of the Republic of Ecuador to his constituents, calling them to arms against the Republic of New Granada.

Destruction of Guayama.

We learn, says the Baltimore American, from Mr. Joseph Sterrett, supercargo of the brig Brazen, arrived at this port yesterday from Ponce, Porto Rico, that the town of Guayama, in that Island, was entirely consumed by fire about the 11th of April. The light was distinctly seen at Ponce.

Letters detailing the event were received, at the latter place, which stated that the ware houses on the beach were uninjured. The brig Pedlar had sailed from Ponce with a cargo of lumber for the relief of the sufferers. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

MELANCHOLY DETAILS.

The intense interest which is felt by the public in whatever relates to the recent melancholy calamity in New York, will be in some degree allayed by the following detail copied from the Commercial Advertiser.

In addition to the individuals who escaped uninjured from the building, as before published the Gazette records the name of Mr. George Bannister, a clerk in the establishment. This gentleman was at the time of the accident, attending to some business in a small room situated on the second floor, in the west corner of the building. When he heard the crash and the tumbling of the walls, he sprang to the door which was open, and instantly discovered that all attempts to escape at that would be fruitless; he therefore remained stationary, expecting, every instant that the remaining part of the building would crumble into a heap of ruins. In a few moments, however, he recovered sufficient self-possession to move towards the front part of the store on Fulton street, and approached one of the windows with the intention of affecting his escape in that direction, which appeared to be the desire of the females in the house on the opposite side of the street, who waved their handkerchiefs to him, fearful that the remaining portion of the roof hanging over the building would fall, and carry the rest of the premises with it. He however returned to the rear, passed down the stairs, and came out through the cellar door.

Mr. O'Neal, of Utica, formerly of the firm of O'Neal & Martin, was mentioned as escaping almost by a miracle in Saturday's paper. He stated he had been transacting some business in the second story. He had left the counting room and was standing near the head of the stairs, pausing to consider whether he had not forgotten a part of his business. While thus standing, he felt a sensation as though the floor was moving beneath him: in the next instant he observed the posts, or pillars of the first floor, sustaining the second, to be suddenly giving way, and in the next he was whelmed beneath the ruins. He thought he fell fifteen or twenty feet, and supposed himself in the cellar. After all was still, not finding himself injured, he began to reflect on his situation. One of his arms was confined amidst the bricks, and something rested on one of his legs. Here he supposed he should be obliged to remain until relieved from without; but on looking upwards he saw a small aperture. Taking his knife from his pocket, and opening it with his mouth, he with one hand cut through those parts of the broken board lying on his leg which still held together, and succeeded in liberating that and his other arm; he then raised himself by degrees through the mass that was lying above him, the bricks and rubbish falling into the spot from which he drew up his feet, continually giving him a foothold to raise himself higher. In this manner he reached the top of the ruins;—from thence he got into the back of that part of the building which remained standing, proceeded to the front of it on Fulton street, and lowered himself to the ground by the chain placed there for hoisting goods. He supposes that from 15 to 30 minutes elapsed between the time of the fall of the building and his escape from the ruins.

Among the persons who escaped, was a younger brother of Mr. Stokes, also a clerk in the establishment. There were likewise four other persons in that part of the edifice which is still standing, all of whom were laborers, and three of them colored men, who escaped without injury. One got out of a window in the fourth story, and slid down by the gutter into the street, and the others descended by the stairway, and escaped through the cellar, without injury.

The whole number of persons supposed to have been within the premises at the time of the accident, is thus accounted for. The story that the Captain of a Charlestown Packet was believed to have been lost in the ruins, turns out to be incorrect. Equally incorrect, probably, is the story that a lady and child, passing the building at the moment, were crushed to death upon the side walk.

Before evening, on Saturday, the corporation had closed all the avenues leading to the ruins, leaving a strong

guard of police officers at the gates at the four passes. The workmen labored until dark, and recommenced work on Sunday morning. The cotton was taken down from the upper lofts, and with a large quantity of wine in the lower stories, carried to other stores. The workmen continued to remove the rubbish during the day, and many reports were in circulation that other bodies had been found, but such was not the fact. We understand that there were upwards of 3000 bales of cotton in the store, weighing about 1,200,000 pounds—besides a vast quantity of tin plates, iron, wire, copper, &c.

THE INTERIENTS.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, a large concourse of citizens assembled at No. 26 Gold street, the late residence of Thomas W. Goddard, to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains. When we entered, the Rev. Mr. Mason, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cedar street, had just commenced an address. He was surrounded by the agonized widow and children of the deceased, and a large number of sympathizing relatives and friends. It was a solemn subject for the discourse of the preacher, and was improved, we hope, to the benefit of all present. Mr. Goddard was one of the oldest members of Mr. Mason's church, formerly under the pastoral care of Dr. Romeyn, under whose ministry he attached himself to that community of christian professors.

At half past one o'clock, the remains of Mr. Seymour were removed from his boarding house in Frankfort street, to the house of Mr. Thomas Stokes, father of one of the deceased, in Sixth street. A great multitude assembled on the occasion, and brief funeral exercises were performed at 5 o'clock.—The remains of the two deceased were then transferred to the Union Church, in Prince street under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Norton. The train of weeping relatives and sympathizing friends was very long—it being one of the largest funerals that we recollect to have attended. Besides the numerous carriages, upwards of five hundred persons, principally young gentlemen, moved in the procession.

The deceased Mr. Stokes, was a member of Mr. Norton's church. Solemn religious services were performed in this place in the presence of a crowded assembly, which would have been much greater, but for the want of room. That beautiful hymn, "Unveil thy bosom faithful tomb," was read by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and sung by the choir. An address was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Parker, to whose church Mr. Seymour belonged, (and in whose family he had been an inmate during the late winter,) after which a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Somers, of the South Baptist Church in Nassau street. As the bodies were removed from the house, the choir commenced singing "Why do we mourn departed friends," which being unexpected to the congregation, produced much effect.—We scarcely ever saw a more solemn assembly; every countenance was serious, and many were in tears. Of all three of the deceased, whose funerals we have described, it may truly be said they adorned their profession by lives of "well ordered conversation and godliness." They were beloved and wept by all who knew them."

A Trite Question.—The learned doctors of New York, are about to dissect a three thousand year old mummy, from Egypt, who has had lodgings at the museum for some time past. He is said to be an old aristocrat, according to his dress, the marks of which decide that he never was a pleiad. He is to be undressed and opened on Wednesday next. The old gentleman has not had a change of linen for thirty centuries. Thus the physicians of this Yankee world are about to proceed to the demolition of a form, which has been spared for ages by all the worms of the Nile. *Philadelphia Gazette.*

The whole expense of the U. S., up to the 30th of September last, on account of public lands, including the extinction of Indian titles, and the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, \$48,077,551 40. Total receipts, or proceeds of public lands, \$37,272,713 31. Difference, \$11,804,838 09. The payment for Louisiana, including principal (\$14,984,872 28), and interest, was \$23,514,225 61; for Florida, including &c. \$6,251,016 49. Payment of compact with Georgia, \$4,065,484 06. Payment of Yazoo claims, \$1,830,508 04.

The government of Brazil have abolished the slave trade by declaring free all slaves hereafter imported.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 22.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

The following communication of the doings of the town meeting held in Livermore on the 30th ult. ought to have appeared in our paper of last week, but through mistake was omitted.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Livermore qualified to vote in town affairs, assembled at the Methodist Meeting-House in said town, on Monday the 30th day of April 1832—the same being called under a warrant from the Secretary, and duly notified by the Constable.

Samuel Morrison, Esq. was chosen Moderator.

Under the second article in the warrant, which was to see if the town would approve of the proceedings of the Legislature of this State, in secret session in relation to our North Eastern Boundary or act any thing relatively thereto.

R. Washburn, Jacob Gibbs, John Strickland, Benjamin Bradford and Isaac Strickland, were appointed a Committee to adopt resolutions expressive of the views of the town in relation to the subject matter of said article.—Who after retiring a short time made a report signed by all the Committee, accompanied by the following resolves which report was accepted and the resolves adopted by an unanimous vote.

Resolved, That satisfactory reasons for the secret proceedings in the Legislature of this State on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, have not been assigned, and we consider it to be our duty and our privilege to publicly express our decided disapprobation, not only against the substance, by which a negotiation is attempted to be authorized to cede to the United States, for the purpose of being transferred to a Foreign power, a part of the State, with the inhabitants thereon, for an indemnity;—but also against the manner in which the same passed.

Resolved, That the utmost freedom of intercourse and inquiry ought ever to exist between the Representatives and the people, and to place a legislative body in a situation when they are required to act upon important subjects, interesting to the whole community, and deprived of the privilege of advising with their friends and consulting upon long established usage, calculated to excite fearful apprehensions and alarm.

Resolved, That we deny the authority of the Legislature to cede any part of the State while it is rightfully owned and occupied by any of its citizens, without their consent. And we protest that any such attempt must be regarded as conflicting with the spirit of the declaration of rights in our constitution.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting so far as they relate to said article, be signed by the Moderator and Town Clerk, and published in the Oxford Observer, Jeffersonian, American Advocate and Kennebec Journal.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Moderator.
Attest: JAMES CHASE, Town Clerk.

N. B. It is estimated that there were more than two hundred voters present.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Canton, qualified to vote in town affairs, assembled at the School house on Canton Point, on Saturday the 28th day of April A. D. 1832, under a warrant from the Selectmen, for the purpose of publicly expressing the sentiment of said town, relative to the late unexpected & extraordinary proceedings of our Legislature relating to our North Eastern boundary.

The meeting was organized by the choice of John Simmons Esq. Moderator, and Elisha Morton Jr. Clerk. On motion, J. Simmons, Jos. Coolidge Jr. Phillip Ellis, Willard Kelley, and Daniel Ludden, were appointed a committee to report resolves expressive of the views of the meeting, in relation to the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, and the doings of the Legislature thereon. Said Committee after consultation reported the following, which were adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Whereas a resolve has been passed in the Legislature of the State of Maine in secret session, consenting to the transfer to a foreign power of an important portion of the said State with its citizens for an equivalent—and believing as we do the value of the lives or liberties of our fellow citizens to be incalculable in dollars and cents. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That we entirely disapprove of the late unexpected and extraordinary proceedings of the Legislature of this State in secret session in relation to our North Eastern Boundary, believing the measures finally adopted were inexpedient and unjust in itself, and degrading to the character of the State and against her best interests.

RESOLVED, That said proceedings ought not to be regarded by the government of the United States, as evidence that the people of Maine will ever give their sanction to the proposed negotiation; because the secret session was adopted without their knowledge or advice, and without authority specially delegated for that purpose.

RESOLVED, That we do approve of the spirited and patriotic resolutions passed by the Legislature in the former part of the session, insisting on the rights of our free, sovereign and independent State, and protesting against the ridiculous recommendation of the Dutch King.

RESOLVED, That the patriotic sentiments delivered by Jacob Ludden, Esq., in the Legislature of this State in secret session, when the proposition to negotiate away a part of the State and its citizens for an equivalent was under consideration, are in accordance with our own; and his firmness and independence in discharging his whole duty justly entitle him to the approbation & confidence of his constituents.

VOTED, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Moderator and Clerk, and published in the *Jeffersonian*.

JOHN SIMMONS, Moderator,
ELISHA MORTON, Clerk.

NEW PAPERS.—We have received the two first numbers of a weekly newspaper established at Great Falls Somersworth, N. H. It is neatly printed, and judging from the numbers before us, will be a good family paper. It is published by C. C. P. Moody.

The first number of a paper printed at Limington, by Moses A. Dow, and edited by Gamaliel E. Smith, is received. It is a strong advocate of Henry Clay and the American System. Success to it.

A number of the *Juvenile Rambler*, or Family and School Journal, published in Boston by John Allen, is received. It is devoted to the interests of Education, Arts and Manufactures, Natural History, &c. It is well calculated for the amusement and instruction of the rising generation.

In the *Kennebunk Gazette* we find a letter from Mr. Holmes, and one from Mr. Sprague, in answer to letters addressed to them by Moses Emery and B. Dunn, of Saco, from which it appears that Mr. Preble conversed with our Senators in Congress, while acting under and in accordance with the instructions with which he was sent to Washington, but that he never consulted them on the proposition to give up the territory. He knew too well how they would regard such a proposition.

Ken. Jour.
Mr. Holmes says—"Mr. Preble some time previous to the secret session, requested myself and Colleague to ask the Chairman of the Committee of foreign relations to suspend making a report on the subject of the boundary until he could obtain further information or instruction from Maine. We did apply to the chairman, and the report was suspended. He afterwards, and as he said, before he had received his information, requested me to ask the chairman to make the report—which I did. In all this I never was informed, nor was it in the least intimated, that there was any proposition to sell."

The presses in favor of giving up to G. Britain a part of the State of Maine, are very industrious in endeavoring to make their readers believe that those opposed to it are desirous of making it a party question. Until Mr. Preble went to Washington, there was but one opinion on the subject. The people are free from any participation in the abominable traffic, and if a few individuals flattered with the hope of office have been found base enough to sell their country like Benedict Arnold, to gratify their unbalanced ambition, shall those opposed to it be charged with base or improper motives for defending it. Should it ever become a party question it will be justly chargeable to that party, be they whom they may, who are willing to aid or connive at a measure so dishonorable to the State; but every true American will say in the words of a departed Hero—"Don't give up the ship."

Somersworth Journal.

The friends of General Jackson in Maine, before his election recommended him as the only man on whom we could rely for the protection of our territory. But we now find him among the first in the nation in favor of giving it up to the British. The loss of two millions of acres of land with our citizens residing on it, seems to him a matter of so little importance as not being worth contending for; and the people and the territory are to be transferred to a foreign power without any hesitation on the bare recommendation of the King of Holland.

Another Steam-Boat lost.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the first inst says; "We learn by the Steam-boat Falcon, which arrived here last evening, from Pittsburgh, that the steam-boat Dolphin was burnt to the water's edge, on Friday night last, about 25 miles below Wheeling. No lives were lost. Particulars were not ascertained."

Yet Another.—The same paper, (Cincinnati Gazette) contains the following extract of a letter from Messrs. Varian and Reel, of St. Louis, to A. Owen Esq. of Cincinnati, dated St. Louis, April 23, 1832.

We have to relate the unfortunate circumstance of the burning of the steam boat Talisman, which took place while lying at the landing last night. A total loss. How it originated is unknown. A part of the crew escaped narrowly with their lives. Mrs. F. Lock, (the wife of the captain,) had to jump overboard, and one of the passengers broke his leg in making his escape. All endeavors by the crew and citizens to save the boat were unavailing. There were no lives lost."

Mulberry trees can be had of Dr. Johnson of Jackson, in this State, or from any of the nurseries near Boston. The Mulberry seed can be obtained of Tappan & Mann in Augusta, or J. Bowman in Gardiner, or of J. B. Russell, Boston.

MARRIED.

In Hebron, May 1, by Rev. James Gooch, Horace A. Barrows M. D. of Leeds, to Miss Irene Pearce, of Hebron.

In Canton, on the 8th inst., by Elder Webster, Mr. Isaac Frost, Jr. of Paris, to Miss Sarah W. Alden, of Canton.

In Livermore, Mr. Andrew Bigelow, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Jacob Gibbs Esq.

DIED.

In Paris, on the 7th inst., a son of Mr. David Bemis, aged about 8 years.

In Woodstock, on the 9th inst. Phebe S. daughter of Mr. Harvey Bowker, aged 2 years and 2 months.

In Dedham, Mass. Capt. Abel Richards aged 94, an officer of the Revolution.

In Woodstock, 3d inst. Otis, son of Perrin Dudley, aged 2 years.

PRICES CURRENT Of Country Produce &c. in Portland.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1832.

	\$ cts	\$ cts.
ASHES, per ton.	90 00	95 00
APPLES, per bushel	00 00	00 00
BEANS, per bushel	00 00	1 00
BEEF, per lb.	00 00	00 00
BUTTER, per lb.	14 00	16 00
BEEF, per lb.	18 00	21 00
CANDLES, per lb.	00 00	12 12
CHEESE, "	06 00	08 00
CLER, per barrel	2 50	3 00
FEATHERS, per lb. American	35 00	38 00
GRAIN—Corn,	60 00	63 00
Rye,	80 00	83 00
Oats,	38 00	42 00
Barley,	60 00	65 00
HAMS, per lb.	03 00	09 00
HAMP, per ton	000 00	009 00
HIDES, (green) per lb.	6 00	6 00
LARD,	10 00	00 00
LUMBER—per M.		
Boards, merc.	9 00	10 00
Boards, clear	15 00	20 00
Shingles,	1 50	2 25
Shooks, r. o.	50 00	100 00
Hoops,	15 00	20 00
Oil—Lined, per gallon	1 00	1 03
Pork, per lb.	5 00	6 00
TALLOW, per lb.	8 00	9 12

NOTICE.

THE Oxford Medical Association will meet at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway Village, on Thursday the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing the necessary officers, and transacting other business that may be thought expedient. A general attendance is requested. J. S. MILLETT.
Norway, May 16th, 1832. 3w49

Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!!

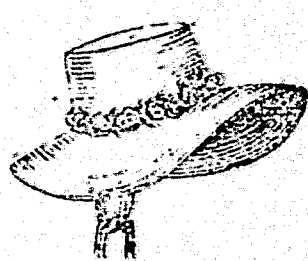
ARE just received from the late Auction of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock, among which are blk. Worsted Hose at 17 cts; STATE do at 21 cts; red MERINO SHAWLS \$4.50; super cold GEO. DE NARS 50; stout India Lustrings 58 cts; blk TWIN SILKS 58 cts; corded CAMBRICS 33 cts; blk fig'd CRAPES \$2.00; FURNITURE, (patch col's) 1s; Lace QUILLINGS, cheap; white MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES \$1.50. In addition to the above, are rich water'd and fig'd Silks, 67 cts; BELTING, 6 & 8 cts; blk Lustrings 50 cts; super German BLK. CLOTHS \$3.00 to 3.50; elegant Scarlet MERINO SHAWLS, wool border, \$9, 10 and 11; white and cold FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at Auction in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the CITY.

WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, March 27.

SUMMER FASHIONS



MILITARY GOODS,

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY
MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

WHO has for sale, and will constantly keep on hand an elegant assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c.

H. W. G. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance. All orders from a distance, as usual, faithfully attended to. Norway Village, May 18.

ROBBER & CO. L. B. HAVE just received from New York and Boston, a very large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS

AMONG WHICH ARE

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Sattonetts, Kerseys, Flannels, BEAVERTEENS Cotton FLANNELS—Black and brown LIXES—50 Pieces 7 S and 4-4 Irish Linen and Lawns—40 do RUSSIA DIAPER and CRASH—6-4, 7-9, 8-4 and 10-4 DAMASK—

2-89: PIECES OF CALICO, a variety of American, French and Swiss manufacture—50 Pieces of English and French MUSLINS—DRILLINGS—STORMANTS—GRANDERILLS—No rino CASSIMERES, &c. &c. for summer wear—50 Pieces of Scotch and English CINCIMAS—2-7 Blk & Cold SYNCHAWS and SARINETTS—Black LEXASTINGS, and Gro de SWISS SILKS—3 ps Merino BOMBAZINE—2 ps Black Silk VELVET—70 doz Gent. and Ladies' GLOVES and MITTS—40 doz. Fancy Hdkfs, some very rich—4 ps cold fig'd Gro de Nap silk—Black Gro de Nap, of common and super qualities—Black Canton, and Italian Hdkfs.—Gauze and Belt RIBBONS—Rich GAFINITE do.—CHOPPAS and BANDANNAS—20 Pieces Bobbinet LACES—yard wide, a little damaged, will be sold low—5-4 Green BARRAGE—Brown GOTAFALY—Sheetings, Shirts, Checks, Ginghams, Warp Yarn, Linen and Cotton Duck, Denims, Tickings, &c., 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, and 5-4, Bleached goods.

All of which and many other Goods, not specified, are offered at low prices for cash or approved credit—at wholesale and retail. Portland, May 21. 6w49

Paper Hangings,

(NEW ASSORTMENT.)

Just received six cases

French and American Paper Hangings, containing new and splendid patterns, among them are rich, Chints, Rainbows, Bronze, Forest and plain Satin Ground Paper, of different shades and colors suitable for Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Chambers, Entry's, &c.; elegant Velvet and Imitation Borderings, and Fire Board Patterns, together with a large assortment of low priced Papers, some of which were purchased at Auction, and will be sold very low.

Dealers can purchase paper of us at the lowest Factory prices.

PEARSON & LITTLE, Booksellers, Exchange-Street. Portland, May 21. 6w49

TAILORING.

MISS MARY BEAL.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that she has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS at the "STEEP FALLS," half a mile below Norway Village; where by assiduity and style, she hopes to merit a share of the public patronage; and give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

M. B. would also inform her friends and customers, that she will work for them at their places of residence if requested. Norway, May 23, 1832. 1f49

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form; edited by GIDEON B. SMITH; is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE Hitchcock, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

Contents of No. 9, Vol. 14.

Editorial: Hexagonal Mode of Planting Corn; Domestic Botany, "Wild Flowers"—Wash or Paint for Fences and Out-houses—Proper Name of Jostifkin or Johnny-cake—Recipe for Mildew—Foreign Markets—Letter from Dr. Harden on Hexagonal Planting, and on Planting Corn generally—Letter from R. K. Meade on Wheat Degenerating to Chess—On the Application of Plaster as Manure—Planting, chapter viii Enumeration of the Different Species of Forest Trees—Cultivation of Water-Melons, Manner of Planting the Seeds—On the Destruction of Fruit Trees from the Severe Frosts of last Winter, and Curious and Anomalous Facts for the Consideration of Philosophical Farmers—Reviving Plants that have been Injured by Removal—Salt Recommended to keep the Miller from Depositing its Eggs on the Bark of Peach Trees—Paper from Wood—How to Bend Iron Pipes Without Cracking—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

WANTED, in payment for the Observer all kinds of Produce.

HARD WARE,

Cutlery & Saddlery.

DAY & CHASE,

(Successors to N. Mitchell & Co. Middle-street Portland.)

HAVE just received by the ships Liverpool, Harvest, and Lion, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

Hard Ware, Cutlery and Saddlery.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

KNOB, Mortice, Dead, Closet, Cap'd, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Pad and Night LOCKS; Commode Knobs and Rings; Batts; Screws; Thumb Latches; Iron and plated Squares; wrought iron tin'd Tea Kettles; Sauce Pans; Bolts; Hooks and Hinges;—Trace and Halter Chains; bales of Shoe Thread; plated, potted and jap'd Saddlery; covered, plated, and jap'd Coach and Gig Seats; Hair Cloth; best London mix'd Pins; plated and iron Spoons; Spectacles; pen and pocket Knives;—Knives and Forks; butcher, shoe and pallet Knives; Firmer Chisels and Gouges; hand, bow, grafting, tenon, &c. and mill SAWS; Razors; Scissors;—Plane Irons; Files; Rasps; Braces and Bits; Sheep Shears; Drawing Knives; Needles, &c. &c.

Also, from American Manufacturers, Coach and Chaise Laces; worsted and cotton Girth Webb; Hog Skins; ivory, plated, button, horn mounted and plain Whips; Whip Thengs; skirting, bridle, patent and harness LEATHER; Sets of Chaise top Leather; Shovels; hay and manure Forks; Hoes; plated Gig Lamps; plated ship screw and pod Augurs; 20,000 feet Window GLASS of all sizes; 100 casks NAILS and BRADS; 25 boxes Brads and Sacks; boxes Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at fair prices, for cash or approved credit. Portland, April 27, 1832. 6m47

NEW GOODS.

Rogers & Cutler,

ARE receiving a large assortment of Goods—among which are—100 cases super and common CALICOES, 100 ps. Flax and Bandanna HANDK'FS, 25 bales BROWN SHEETINGS, 10 bales " SHIRTINGS, 4 cases bleached SHEETINGS, which are offered at reduced prices for cash or credit. Portland, May 5. 6w48

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS this day received a great variety of New and Seasonable GOODS, among which are;

BROADCLOTHS;

Cassimeres; Sattonetts;

Merino; Roiven Cassimere; Beaver-teen; Stormant; Drilling; Stripe;—Flannels; 1200 yds. CALICO from 6 1-4 to 30 cts. per yard; Ginghams;—French Muslins; Linen; Bobinet Lace; Bobb Footing; Crape; Sheetings;—Shirts; Silk Hdkfs.; Fancy Hdkfs., a great variety; Cravats; Silk do.; Kid Gloves; Men's do.; Mitts; Cotton Hose; Edging; Inserting; Brocade Shawls; Raw Silk do.; Velvet; Vesting; Plaid Cambric; Muslins; Ribbons, Barrage; Braid; Drilling; Bat-teste; Batting; Wicking; Thread;—Spool Cotton, Ariophine Crape, Velveteen, Paper Hangings, Cotton Camask, NAVARINOS for 12 1-2 cts.

STRAW BONNETS,

Palm Leaf HATS,

Boxes Balls, Combs, &c. &c. all which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Norway Village, May 3. 47

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and parcels of Land situated in Andover, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, as follows, viz:—

Non-resident names of persons taxed if known.	No. Lots	Division	No. Acres	Value of Lots	Tax	Total of Taxes
Sylvanus Poor, Jr. farm so called	1	4	2 100 30	29	29	63 15
Thomas Leonard Unknown	5	2	100 60	55	55	

Be it known therefore that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of Erastus P. Poor, Inn-holder.

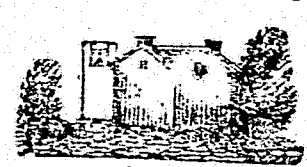
EZEKIEL MERRILL, Collector of Andover for the year 1830. Andover, April 23, 1832. 46

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED a smart active BOY between 15 and 18 years of age as an Apprentice to the Mason and Brick laying business—one of this description will find good encouragement by applying to the subscriber. DAVID P. HUNNEFORD. Norway Village, May 15, 1832. 48

Statistical Chart of the United States, just received and for sale at this office.

Farm for Sale!



A Valuable Farm containing 105 acres of Land, a two story dwelling House, Barns, out buildings, and a good orchard for sale; situated one mile and a half from Norway Village, on the road running to Bridgton. Said Farm was valued in 1830 by the Selectmen at \$1542. Inquire of the Printer or of the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRADBURY
Norway, May 10th, 1832. 3w49

BOOTS & SHOES.



SMITH & MIXER.

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their customers and the public that they have on hand and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which they warrant to be of good quality; among which are Men's stout Thick Shoes; Gents. Calf Skin Boots and Shoes; Gents. Pumps; Ladies' Calf Skin and Grain Leather Shoes; Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes; Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid and Pronella Pumps; Misses and Children's Morocco Shoes.

Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

Norway Village, May 10, 1832. 1f

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leave to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

SIR—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years; and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add; (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,

Keeper of the Toll house, South Boston Bridge, Mr. T. KIDDER,

Proprietor of the Conway Medicines. Boston, June 17th, 1829.

*Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in

DUMFRIES

THE WATSON.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHES!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTHACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected; with the greatest ease and expedition; and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RELFE'S

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND AN- TIBILIOUS PILLS.

in connection, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, nausea, and Flatulencies.

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

POETRY.

THE HOMES OF IRELAND.
An Imitation.

The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand,
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land.

MRS. HEWANS.

The stately homes of Ireland,
How desolate they stand,
Amidst the forest groves and trees
Of this deserted land.

The deer no more o'er meadows bound,
Or bask in summer's beam;
The swan her song in plaintive sound
Is waiving on the stream.

The mournful homes of Ireland!
Around the turf by night,
There looks of famine—not of love—
Meet in the dismal light.

No woman's voice is heard in song,
No childhood's tale is told;
The calls of hunger are among
The youthful and the old.

The wretched homes of Ireland!
The demon discord lowers;
Banished the holy quietness
Of sacred Sabbath hours.

Solemn, yet sad, the church-bell's chime
Floats o'er the wilds at morn;
Fierce passions rise in that still time,
Engendering hate and scorn.

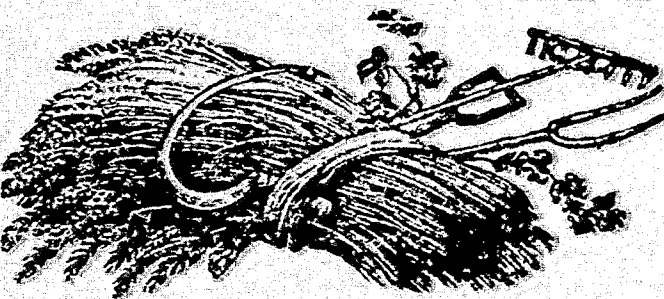
The cottage homes of Ireland,
By thousands on her plains;
The cabin and the smoking hut,
No comfort now contains.

Through bog and rushes forth they peep,
O'erwhelmed with rankling weeds;
In deep despair their inmates sleep,
And dream of desperate deeds.

The free, fair homes of Ireland!
Ere long, in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof return,
And guard each hallowed wall.

And green forever be the groves,
And bright the flowery sod,
Where true the patriot spirit loves
Its country and its God!

AGRICULTURE, UTILITY, &C.



SQUASHES.

Andover Mass., February 20th, 1832

To raise winter squashes the following method is recommended:—Select a piece of ground, rather moist, not much exposed to the wind, and free from shade. At the proper season, plough it well three times, dig holes in the earth about eight feet distant, sufficiently large to contain more than one bushel, put into each, a shovel three times full of strong manure, and one pint of dry ashes or slacked lime. The compost taken from the hopyard or slaughter house cellar is preferable. Cover this composition slightly with dirt; after a few days, take a hoe, chop it over, mix it with a sufficient quantity of earth to fill the holes nearly. Let this exercise be repeated two or three times in the course of ten or twelve, or fourteen days, as the weather may be, and plant the seeds taken from large, ripe squashes. The plants will soon spring up, and then the enemy will appear in great armies—I mean small striped and large black bugs; any thing that is offensive to the olfactory nerves of human beings, will retard their operations, but the only sovereign remedy is to take life. The plants therefore, should be critically examined at least twice each day, and the bugs destroyed. How then frequently, make the top of the ground in the form of a concave lens, and leave only three or four thrifty plants in each hill. The squash like other vines, especially of the genus cucurbit, receives much of its nutriment directly from the rain, the air and the dew; of course the leaves should be sustained in their natural position. To affect this object, place brush between the hills in every direction, just before the vines begin to spread; and, with the blessing of heaven, a large crop may be expected.

I am aware that this method of raising squashes requires much labor and persevering attention; but the cultivator will be amply compensated. Last season I planted one hundred hills, and raised between 4,000 & 5,000 pounds which at the rate they are usually sold, would amount to more than sixty dollars. My yard was about eighty feet square.

Observer.

THE BENE PLANT.—We have so often seen this plant recommended in the newspapers for dysentery, diarrhoea and common cholera morbus, that we are induced to think highly of it as a medicinal herb. Dr Stone of this town has raised it for several years, and employs it in

his practice. He esteems it as one of the best remedies known in the healing art, for the diseases named. In the Southern States the blacks almost universally raise it as they are often attacked with bowel complaints, and it was calculated that last year the lives of several hundred children in Baltimore and vicinity were saved by it. A leaf or two of it are stirred in a tumbler of water for a few minutes, till the water becomes thick, when the patient drinks it. It communicates no unpleasant taste to the water, and is not therefore so likely to be refused by the tender sufferer. The seed can be obtained at the New England seed store, Boston.

From Porter's Health Almanac.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.—The following highly judicious precautions, as those proper to prevent the cholera, were addressed by the medical authorities of the place, to the inhabitants of one of the Russian cities. They are equally well adapted to ward off an attack of every prevalent bowel complaint, or indeed of any epidemic disease; and should be cautiously adhered to by all who inhabit or are obliged to visit a sickly district

1. To avoid, as much as possible, the influence of cold, or a sudden reduction of the temperature of the body. During damp wet and otherwise inclement weather, to wear warmer or thicker clothing than usual, and especially to defend the feet and legs by woolen stockings and substantial boots. The feet, in particular, should always be kept dry, and the clothes immediately changed when they have been accidentally wet with rain, or in any other manner.

2. Never to sleep in the open air, or in a draft during the night or day; and especially to avoid sleeping on the damp ground, or in damp beds or apartments.

3. To avoid loading the stomach with an excess of food especially such as is indigestible;—consequently, it is strictly forbidden to eat crude apples, prunes, melons, cucumbers, turnips, carrots, mushrooms and similar species of food.

4. To make as little use as possible of stimulating drinks, and all alliments of a heating nature. Especially to abstain from eating garlic.

5. To be very careful to preserve the body perfectly clean; to change the linen as often as possible, and to observe the strictest cleanliness not only in the houses, but also in the streets courts and alleys.

6. Never to allow the air to stagnate in any apartment. To prevent this the windows should be left open during the day, when the weather is fine; and when it is damp or rainy, a fire should be lighted occasionally.

7. Never to go out in the morning fasting; to avoid a considerable fatigue in the labor of the day, and to expose the body as little as possible to the direct rays of the sun.

8. To avoid carefully the least despondency or chagrin; but on the contrary, to preserve by all proper means a tranquil, confident, cheerful disposition. This is all important for preventing an attack of any prevailing disease.

TAVERN.



THE subscriber in forms his friends and the Public that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Simeon Chipman as a Tavern at SOUTH PARIS, where he has made arrangements for the accommodation of travellers and others who may favor him with their custom. He will endeavor that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all who may call.



He also informs his customers and the Public that he still continues to attend to his business as

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, and all orders in that line will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

ISAAC FROST, Jr.
South Paris, April 2, 1832. 3m44

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, At \$2 per annum, or, \$1.75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

SEARS' Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

THE discovery of this inestimable Balsamic Syrup was the result of some years' close study in order to discover the causes and cure of those formidable diseases, which prey upon the organs of the chest, viz: Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and every species of oppression of the Lungs. In all cases where this Medicine has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every article heretofore offered to the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that Consumption is not incurable, if attended to in season.

CERTIFICATES.

[From an experienced Physician at Thomaston.]

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of consumptions, coughs, Colds &c. and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that have come with in my knowledge. JAMES GOODWIN.

April 2d, 1831.

[From an eminent elderly and distinguished Physician of Bucksport.]

This may certify, that I have ascertained the ingredients in a medicine prepared by Mr. John Sears, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort. The composition is made of such articles as have a tendency to open the pores and allay irritation; consequently is good in common cough, and will generally afford relief in a confirmed consumption.

JOTHAM MOULTON, M. D.

NEW CASE.

I hereby certify that from the first of April to the first of December 1831, I was afflicted with a cough, and from about the middle of July to the middle of November, my cough was constant and very hard. I had become much emaciated, and was unable to go out of my room for two months. About the middle of November I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by John Sears. I was relieved immediately, and when I had taken three and a half bottles I was entirely cured of my cough. I am persuaded from the effect that these drops had upon me, that it must be a valuable medicine to any one whose lungs are in any way affected. I have a child about 18 months old that was afflicted with a lung complaint for several months, so severe that I had very little hopes of his recovery; he has taken of the above medicine constantly for about four weeks, and to all appearance is entirely cured, and has gained strength and flesh very fast.

ZIMRI HEYWOOD.

The above medicine is for sale by the proprietors, John B. Sears, Thomaston, and Robinson Page and Co. Hallowell; and by their Agents, viz:—Coe & Son, Portland; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; J. Bowman, Gardiner; A. Wall and F. Scammon, Hallowell; Tappen & Mann, Augusta; S. Plaisted Waterville; J. Perham, Wilton; B. F. Eastman, Strong; C. Church Jr. Phillips; Dr. W. Brigham Jr., Buckfield; S. Chandler, Winthrop; C. H. Lombard, Readfield; H. W. Owen, Wayne; J. R. Abbot & Co. Vassalborough; Dr. Jacob Patch Camden; Benjamin Noyes, Lincolnville corner; Oliver Robins, Mill River, Thomaston; John Fisk Hope; Thomas Hodgman, Warren; Charles Lowell, Ellsworth; Turner, Whitefield; Haskell, Jefferson; Zimri Heywood, Albion; ASA BARTON, Norway. eoply43.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

ISAAC DONHAM,



BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Oxford and vicinity, that he has purchased the stand lately occupied by Lee Mixer in Oxford, at Craigie's Mills, where he will be happy to receive all favors in his line. Particular attention will be paid to the

MOROCCO SHOE

business, and all work done by him will be warranted good, and sold on as reasonable terms as can be bought in the County of Oxford.

April 24, 1832. 6w45

LOST

ON the fifth inst., between Seth Curtis' in Woodstock, and Felt's Hill in Greenwood, or between Felt's Hill and Noble's corner in Norway, a note book containing three notes of hand; two against Samuel Chadman of Oxford—one of thirty dollars and one of twenty; on the largest note twenty dollars is endorsed; and one against John Richardson Jr. of Norway. Whoever has found said Book, and will return it to the subscriber, or give information so that he can obtain it, shall be suitably rewarded. Said notes will be of no use to any one but the owner, as payment of them is stopped.

ABNER W. DOWNING.

Norway, May 7, 1832. 3w 47

MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common nostrums of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy, spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment needs only to be used to be admired, as it cures a troublesome disorder without any difficulty, change of apparel, &c., and may be applied with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE PILLS,

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, and Liver complaints;—Have been used for ten years past, and with the most happy effect. There has been no medicine introduced, that has been equal to it for these most distressing, & excruciating disorders. They need only to be tried, and all which has ever been said in praise, will be verified to the most incredulous.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE BITTERS AND STOMACH PLASTERS,

ARE among the most valuable preparations for weakness, pain in the side, lame back, &c.

The subscriber is the only Agent in this County for selling the above valuable medicines, and as their reputation is now well established, he finds it necessary to caution the public to be on their guard, as counterfeits of all the above have been offered for sale. The subscriber has a constant supply of those which he will warrant to be genuine always on hand, which he is authorized to sell at the proprietors prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

NOTICE.

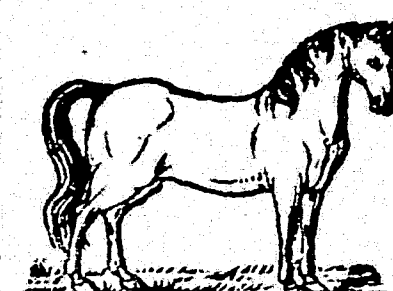
Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at "STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY, where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch.—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and Chaise turned for 37 1-2 cents a piece. WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

FOR SALE,



A Good Horse, six years old this Spring. He is warranted kind and sound in every respect.

Terms liberal. Inquire of the subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW. Norway, March 19.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

HEALTH SECURED, BY THE USE OF THE HYGIENIC VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures.

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APORILEXY, PARALYSIS, Palsy, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGIENIC conviction is, that

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygienic have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicine will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysterious of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON. Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 1y